

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1B: England, 1509-1603: authority, nation and religion

Wednesday 16 May 2018 - Afternoon

**Extracts Booklet**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/1B**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From D. M. Loades, *Politics and the Nation: 1450–1660*, published 1986.

The harsh demands of the war, the lack of generosity and caution of an ageing ruler, and the inevitable feeling that the reign was drawing to a close had produced widespread restlessness and dissatisfaction. This feeling was particularly strong among the younger gentry, many of whom had attached themselves to Essex as the man of the future. Such men were only too willing to believe that their patron was the victim of factional malice. Those personal qualities which at one time had endeared him to his sovereign had also given him a popularity with the common people, which survived his fall. Essex became convinced that the Secretary, Robert Cecil, was intriguing with Spain to secure the succession of the Infanta, and Essex tried to persuade the commander of the English army in Ireland to bring his forces to England to secure the protestant cause. Had it been more efficiently managed, his move against Cecil could have caused a dangerous insurrection. Essex's fate did not remove the problems which he represented - an aristocracy starved of favours and rewards, and a faction estranged from the court by the narrowing circle of political power.

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**Extract 2:** From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England, 1485–1714: A Narrative History*, published 2009.

Essex claimed that he intended to free the Queen from the clutches of Sir Robert Cecil; others thought that Essex aimed at the crown himself. Whatever his aims, the scheme was utterly mad and short-lived. Essex's career, particularly its end, demonstrated England under the Tudors had become a relatively united and centralised state under a powerful personal sovereign. In the months following Essex's abortive rebellion, the succession question loomed even larger. Privately, Elizabeth seemed to agree that the next logical heir was James VI. King James, for his part, cultivated those who advised the queen, especially Sir Robert Cecil. They worked out an agreement whereby James would make no attempt to seize or claim the throne until after the Queen's death. It is a tribute to the Tudor achievement in government that the transition was handled smoothly and peacefully in the middle of a war, economic crisis, and much national anxiety.

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